## Lista 13 ładnie

piątek, 26 maja 2023

Ladonie 1.

(g (x) = g x g-1 a) fob = fo fo Werry dowdre x, wtedy Yob (x) = ab x (ab) =

= a6 × 6 -1 a-1 9a 96 (x) = 9a (6x6-1) =

= abxb^a^1 to source

() pe jest irons firmen

-housmonfirm => >> (a (xy) = (a (x) (a (y) D: qa (xy) = a xya = a xeg e = = = 2 x 2 - 1 = y a (x) · y a (y)

- pa 1 houvour firmen

Niech qo (x) = o 1 xa. Wtedy φαφο (x)=α01×α01=x oner

qui qu(x) = ai a x ai a = x, wier pai jest ool mot moscieg qu Qa moreny venvorgé, il jest tym sæmyn co qa-1, co jest homonosfizuen, pomener w purlie popredum dovodritism de dowolneys at 6, a a 1 € G. Moinsby ter po prostu powtónyi temten olowód, ter zoolriela.

Styd de jest ironor firmen

c) jesti H < G (jest podgrupg) to ga (H) < G co zuary qa (H)? to viór of qa (h) hEHY

worule pod grypy:

a) Hlylaz EH hz. hz EH WHUEH Th'EH h.h'= h'.h=e

Niech H'= qe (H).

a) olowody olle hi, hz', H' h, eH => 3 h, h, = ya (h,)

hz eH' => > hz hz = qa (hz)

Show hylize H to hilzet will

Qa(h, hz) ∈ H', viec (podpulet L zodonia) qa(h,)· qa(hz)∈H', ciec high EH's

(b) h, 'EH' => 3 h, EH h, = qa (h,)

Viech hz = pa (hi). Utedy hz 6 H' over J hz: h1 = qa (h1) - qa (h1-1) = qa (h1-h1) = qa (e) = e

hi he identyvenie

a)  $(1,4)_{1}(\text{vest}) = > \text{rigd} = NWW(2,3) = 6$ a)  $(1,4)_{1}(\text{vest}) = > \text{rigd} = NWW(2,3) = 6$ (1,4)<sub>1</sub>(vest) = > rigd = NWW(2,3) = 6 (1,4)<sub>1</sub>(vest) = > rigd = NWW(2,3) = 6 20danie 11. prod 5 (b) (1,3,8,5,11), (2,7,6), (4,10,9), (12) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} =$  $\left( = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{4}{4} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \right) = (4,5)(3,4)(2,3)(2,4) \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{4}{$ (123456)=(1,6)(123456) = (1,6)(2,3)(4,5) (132546) = (1,6)(2,3)(4,5) (ngd: NWW(2,2,2)=2

Lemet 1 (mój):  $\left(X_{1}X_{2}\dots X_{n}\right)^{-1} = X_{n} \cdot X_{n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot X_{n}$ 

Dowood:

1. Bore induligi

 $\times_{1}^{1} \times_{1}^{1}$  $(\times_1 \times_2)^{-1} = ?$ 

Lourorny, ie (x, x2). (x2 · x1) = x1(x2 x2) x1-1= = ×1 e ×1 = ×1 ×1 = e. Shoro horoly element me oldetodrie jeden element odurotny (L.14.4) to

shoro  $(x_1 \times_2)(x_2^{-1}x_1^{-1}) = e$  (i poelobuie  $(x_2^{-1} \times_1^{-1})(x_1 \times_2) = e$ ) to  $(x_2^{-1} x_1^{-1}) = (x_1 x_2)^{-1}$ , co chcielismy poliurai

2. Kvoli i wlutuju

Lolutodom (x1...xn) = (xn...xn), olowoolig dla u+1: rot. ind. + igurusic 

20 danie 2.

Udawoding:  $(x_1^{2_1} \dots x_{\mu}^{2_k})^{-1} (x_{\mu}^{2_k})^{-1} (x_{\mu}^{-1})^{2_k} \dots (x_{\mu}^{-1})^{2_1} (x_{\mu}$ 1. Shangstong z demotu 1. l'leur strom vocussi, P-proema

Die 1300= 11012

g wiec me dolitoolnie jeden element ookwootny

to at EG wise jest to

jolies elenent grupy

2. 2 D. M. 14 vien, ie jesti n <0 to a = (a-1) , rolen A jest vouvre dh, hz | h, EH, hz CHz y. Poliving, ie A jest goly 2)0 to weign  $u^{2}-2$ , steely  $x^{-2}=x^{n}=(x^{-1})^{n}=(x^{-1})^{2}$ . (joly z=0 to (x-1)= e=x-2. Goly z<0 to x2=(x-1)-2, rotem  $(x^{-1})^2 = ((x^{-1})^1)$ , a shove  $(x^{-1})^2 = (x^{-1})^1$  =  $(x^{-1})^2 = (x^{-1})^1$  to  $\left(\times_{-1}\right)_{5} = \left(\times\right)_{2}$ 

Lodonie 3

Grupe drotow levodrotu: 0°,30°,180°,360°,100olavouie obrotów to dodo vouie legtow drotów.

Viede of to beglie nous i ronorfirm. Storo eleventy restrol ne prelladez na siebil to f(0°) = f(0). Louroin, re 180°+180°=0° oner 2+2=0, a roden parostoly clement poro cent volugui vil un toliej vlusuosii. Styd sleon f(180°+ 180°)= f(180°), og (180°), og (180°) of (180°) to f(180°)=2 (60 1+1+0:3+3+0), Lostiegy nom toner  $2 \text{ mortions } : \times f(x) f_z(x)$ 

Pierosso jest organita, il jest ironosfirmen, poliving, ie druge jest: polivingeng olle hordej page drotow, in fr(0,,02) & fr(01) + fr(02) (16 pry pod how, wiels zos try wielno)

20 danie 4. tylles bery wig vanny

Werny dowdre a, b & G. Polieren, re a b = 6.a. ab=(ab)-121=6-0-1=6-0-1=6-0 bo ob & G 6=6-1

2adonie 6

a) G'olodanonie modulo 6. Vidoi, re Hi panyete (0,2,4) H2-podrielne prer 3 (0,3) HIUHz rouriere 2 i 3, ale 243=5 vie

6) Shoro jest grups to Yh, EH, hz EHz many h, hz EH, utlz. Golyby H, & Hzorez Hz & H, to istuigg tolie h, hz, že h, EH, h, &Hz, hz EHz, hz & H1. Show h, hz & H1 v H2 to 4, hz & H1 lub

h, hz EHz. Bez enniej monia ogó hos ú rolozny, že h, hz EH, Shoro h, EH, to h, EH, zotem shoro hihz i hi' EH, to hi' hi hz = hz EH, w jest sperre

2 rolonement

c) John jur romvorglismy uvrestiej  $L = \left( \times_{1} \cdot \dots \cdot \times_{n} \cdot \dots \times_{n} \cdot \dots \times_{n} \right) = \left( \times_{1} \cdot \dots \cdot \times_{n} \cdot \dots \times_{n} \cdot \dots \times_{n} \right) = D$   $A = \left( \times_{1} \cdot \dots \cdot \times_{n} \cdot \dots \times_{n}$ to jest grupe. Show openeign jest premiemo to

a) Maryn elementów z A voleiz do A Werny dowolie a la EA. Wien, ie Esthiejgh, hz, h, h, toline, ie a h, hz, a'= h, hz'. Stood

a.a'= h, hz · h, hz' = h, h, hz', viec aa' E A.

b) istnieje clement odurotry: a-1= (h, hz) = hz h, = h, hz & A  $\times \rightarrow \vee : \times \mapsto a^{-1} \times a$ 

20 devie 10.

a) permitteja oduration:

-ylle o: (1,7,3), (2,4), (5,3,10,6,8) (ngd=NWW(3,2,5)=30 - cy lete 5 -1: (1,3,7), (2,4), (5,8,6,10,9)

( ) odvoratus:

12345678961121314 76129253141081311144

eylle  $\sigma: (1,12,3,7), (2,5,6), (4,14,8,10,9), (11,13)$  ngd = Nww (2,3,4,5) = 60 cylle  $\sigma^{-1}: (7,3,12,1), (6,5,2), (9,14,4), (13,11)$ 

c) odwrotus:

1234567896MRB14 4122911811473131056

cylle:  $\sigma: (1, 7, 8, 4), (2, 3, 10, 12), (5, 13, 11), (6, 14, 8)$  ngd = NWW (3, 3, 4, 4) = 12 ylle  $\sigma^{-1}: (4, 8, 7, 1), (12, 10, 3, 2), (11, 13, 5), (8, 14, 6)$  ngd = NWW (3, 3, 4, 4) = 12